FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, NOV. 23-6 P. M. The stock market has shown increased activity and strength to-day. At the early session of the open board New York Central sold at 97, Eric 91%, Hudson 109%, Reading 116%, Michigan Southern 78%, Cleveland and Pittsburg 94%, Rock Island 108%, Northwestern 38%, referred 6714; Fort Wayne 10474, Dutchess Iron Compa-5, New York Guano 19. At the first regular board sading was in brisk demand and closed 2% higher than Reading was in brisk demand and closed 2½ higher than at the second board yesterday, Michigan Southern ½, Eric ½, Cleveland and Pittsburg ½, Northwestern ½, Fort Wayne ¾, Mariposa ¼. Rock Island and Ohio and Mississippi certificates were unchanged. Northwestern preferred declined 1½. Marietta and Cincinnati first preferred sold at 51½. Government securities were dull and without improvement. Seven-thirty notes of the second series were ½ lower.

rell sustained. Eric advanced to 92%, Northwestern 40, preferred 67%. At the second regular board the volume of business was light, and Hudson River closed % lower than at the first board, Reading %, Michigan Southern %, Cleveland and Pittsburg 1/4, Fort Wayne 1/4, Maripose 14. New York Central was 1/2 higher, Eric 1/2, Rock Island 1/4, Northwestern 1/2, preferred 1/2. Ohio and Missuppl certificates were unchanged. Government secu-ties were rather heavy. Coupon five-twenties of the

365 issue declined 36.
At the open board at half-past three there was a fraconal improvement in a portion of the list, the remain der being nearly steady. Erie sold at 92% a %, New York Central 97%, Hudson River 109%, Reading 117, igan Southern 77% a %, Cleveland and Pittsburg 93%, Rock Island 109%, Northwestern 39%, preferred 67%; Fort Wayne 104% a 105%, McGregor Western 26,

Ashburton Coal 16.
Afterwards, on the street, Mariposa preferred advanced to 19% a 20. Cleveland and Pittsburg closed at 94, Northwestern 39% a 3%, preferred 66%; Eric 92% a 3%,

ere was a slight increase perceptible in the demand for money on the Stock Exchange this afternoon, propormed to the rising volume of business, but the wants of orrowers were freely met at seven per cent, although a rise find no difficulty in conducting their rations so far as monetary facilities are concerned, and, after the 1st of December, the redemption of the eighteen millions of five per cent notes maturing on that day will impart still more decided ease to the market. The disposition to speculate for a rise is strong among the great majority of the Stock Exchange and professional operators, and apprehensions regarding possible action of Congress in relation to the nees are being gradually dispelled as it becomes or understood that it is beyond the power Congress or the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt any radical changes which would not respeedy disaster to the government itself, and that, consequently, none will, upon reflection, be attempted. The maturing of more than a thousand makes contraction to any considerable extent incon-sistent with the maintenance of the government credit. Contraction does not reduce the amount of the national It merely converts one form of security-namely, arrency-into another-namely, bonds-without approng, as we have recently had an opportunity of see the value of the remainder of the currency circulation. This conversion, by increasing amount of the bonded debt, tends to lower the market price of all the gold bearing securities of the governvertible into the bonds. At their maturity, however, even-thirty notes will touch par, whatever the price of the six per cent bonds may be, because they are redeemable into currency, or fundable into bonds, at option of the holders. Unless, therefore, the onds into which they are convertible are selling above our, less interest, there will be no conversions. The Preasury will consequently, in all probability, have to evide for the redemption of the full amount of the even-thirty notes and other interest bearing securities during the time mentioned. Practically, profore the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury are far as radical measures are concerned. e well timed and carried into effect slowly, and with the sasistance of natural forces, not in opposition to them.

If, after suddenly accumulating a national debt of three
thousand millions, we are able to return to specie payts in ten years we shall be doing well. It took Engnd a longer period than that to escape from the evils nable currency, although specie payments

ware nominally, but prematurely, resumed six years ifter the termination of her wars with France.

It was well to call for contraction when, during the war, currency was being issued at a rate that, had the struggle much longer continued, would have consigned it to the fate of the French assignats or the old Continennoney; but now the case is materially altered. The inflation going forward is in the form present required is a counterpoise to these. have already experienced the equivalent

\$10000 U S 6's, '67. 122
5000 U S 6's, '68, reg 118
1000 U S 6's, '68, ceg 118
2000 US 6's, '68, con 118
2000 US 6's, '68, con 118
2000 US 6's, '60, con 118
7000 U S 6's, 10 40, c 111, c 1000 U S 6's, 10 40, c 111, c 1000 U S 6's, 10 40, c 111, c 1000 U S 6's, 10 40, c 111, c 1000 U S 6's, 10 40, c 111, c 1000 U S 6's, 10 40, c 111, c 1000 U S 6's, 10 40, c 111, c 1000 U S 6's, 10 40, c 111, c 1000 U S 6's, 10 40, c 111, c 1000 U S 6's, 10 40, c 111, c

\$5000 U S 6's, '81, reg 105% 2000 U S 6's, 5 20, c, 62 101% 10000 U S 6's, 5 20, c, '64 99% 22000 U S 6's, 10 40, r 91 10000 U S 6's, 10 40, r 91

SPAIN AND CHILE.

The Special Chilean Envoy to

THE WAR BETWEEN THE TWO POWERS

Eloquent and Patriotic Speech of Senor Mackenna.

the United States.

The Relations of Spain with the Pacific Coast.

The Revindication Policy of Spain and the Vindication of the Monroe Dectrine.

Spain Has the Most Powerful Squadron on the Pacific.

At a public meeting held in the city of Panama on the 8th of November, the following among other resolution

were adopted:—
First—The republic of Chile, in the unjust war to
which she has been provoked by the agents of Spain in
the Pacific, deserves the sympathies and aid of republican America.

Second—Consequently the persons who compose this
meeting consider it an inevitable duty to aid the sacred
cause of Chile by all the lawful means within their reach.

The President of the meeting then introduced Senor
Benjamin Vicana Mackenna, special envoy from Chile to

Scorms-Consequently the person who compone that provides the first of the control at montey, belian me the case is materially almored. The only finding in the contribution of the form of the finding of the contribution of the co

A Historical Mansion at Auction.

[From the Boston Traveller, Nov. 21.]

To-morrow, the venerable and comfortable old family mansion of Governor Eustis, on Eustis street, Roxbury, near the Dorchestor line, is to be the scene of an auction which will attract crowds of visitors. Mr. Leonard is to sell the entire furniture, including many articles of general interest and rarity as relics; among them, chairs presented to Governor Eustis, while ambassador at the Hague, by the Duke of Kent (Queen Victoria's father); the furniture of Lafayette's chamber while the guest of Governor Eustis, which has not since been disturbed; a secretary presented to Governor Eustis by General Warren; antique China dinner set, rare cut glass, old pictures, vasce, timepieces, &c., nearly all in the family during the life of Governor Eustis.

In this stately mansion Governor Eustis lived and flourished, and here he maintained republican state till his death in 1824, not long after the visit of Lafayette to his house. Governor Eustis, in his youth, studied medicine with his neighbor, General Warren, and in the morning before the battle drove the gallant officer to the vicinity of Bunker Hill in a chamse. To this mansion General Washington came temporarily when he assumed command of the armies that beleagured Boston. The house was then in the glory of its youth, having been built in 1743 by the royal Governor Shirley, who held his vice regal court in its reception room. It is two stories high above the basement, with an observatory and parzas commanding a fine view of Boston and the harbor, and is something near seventy-five feet square upon the ground. Its oak frame was brought from Eustand. Although much out of repair it still bears evidence of its former excellence and state, and the broad staircase, known as the grand stairway, called from Daniel Webster the remark, as he was being lighted to his chamber one night while on a visit, what? Dat the old Governor drive up to bed with his coach and four?

Mrs. Eustis, the widow of the Governo size. She was the niece of John Landon of New Hampshire, and darguter of Governor Languou of that State. The estate now goes to the descendants of Governor Eustis.

THE SALE.

[From the Travellor, Nov. 22.]

The attendance at the Eustis family mansion this morning was excessively large, and it was very difficult to get around, aithough the rooms and entries were so broad. The sale commenced with the articles in the barn, the most remarkable of which was the old fashioned carriage, perched up five feet above the ground, which, although in excellent preservation, was sold for only \$15 to H. L. Emerson, who disposed of it within five minutes afterwards for \$30 to Mr. Hassam, the cutler, next to the Old South church.

The kitchen ware was not at all remarkable; but high prices were obtained for the following dining room goods—Among the cut glass, \$15.50, to Quigley; a red antique dinner set, \$40, to Bacon; two antique mahogany waiters, \$5.25 each; a quart pitcher of cut glass, \$5.6; decanters, \$3 to \$4; nine glasses, \$35 to 60 cents, and so on.

A portrait of the Duchess d'Orleans, 1709, presented by the lady herself to Governor Eustis, sold for \$37 50, to E. P. Waterman; another picture, \$18, to G. W. Smith; water course, \$15 50, to Bassett; picture of a scout, \$27 50; 2 Flemish pictures, \$30 each, to Richardson; antique vase, \$16, to do; do, cracked, \$8, to Bartlett; mahogany snap table, \$3, Mrs. Thompson; 41 yards eld dining room carpet, 70 cents; old mahogany chairs, \$3 23. The sale was not quarter through at twelve o'clock.

In the great hall the glass ware and small showy articles sold high. A dinner set in china and gold, 200 pieces, brought \$105; old prints of battles brought \$6 to \$8 each; cups and saucers of common style, elegant, brought \$1 to \$1 60; a smail engraving in a plain frame, on the back of which were the words, "Brussels, 1818, a memento of Fanny Morton," brought \$3 60; a very smail print of Washington, \$4.25, &c.

In the grand dining room good prices were obtained, but the best for some twelv

this policy interests agreement and invasing toward at those that were formerly her colonies? Do you believe that General Gandara was sent to the solitary and once obscure shores of unconquerable Santo Domingo solely in search of respect? Do you believe that the valiant, the honorable General Prim took a Spanish army to Mexico, by virtue of a tripartite treaty extorted from France and England, in coordion of that same respect which Spain—proud Spain—declared herself impotant to obtain alone? Do you believe that Admiral Pareja, the least respectful of the courteous Spanish marine, came to this coast in search of respect in the Pacific? Do you believe that for this same respect the Commisario Maxarredo let loose on the world his famous dectrine of revindication? And have it understood, you citizens of the United States of Colombia, have it understood that you have not yet been recognized by Spain as an independent people. (Several voices—'We do not wish it.'" 'We do not need it.'') Have it understood that neither the Narvaez ministry nor the O'Donnell ministry have disapproved, as the Pacheco ministry did in the tribune—in the tribune alone—the principle of Mazarredo; and you well know that what one ministry in Spain does that which succeeds undees; and that as one minister is sent to adjust a treaty under the fatth and honor of nations, snoth r is sent to destroy it by cannon shots. (Applause.) But permit me to continue bringing to mind what Spain has done to force from us respect for her sons. (Laughtor.) Do you believe that, through respect for Mazarredo, for his amassination by the clatter of empty kerosone cans, for his persecution in a fantastic hand car to Colon by all the colored people of the fathmus, do you think that for all these fabulous stories Spain would send and maintain in the Pacific the most powerful aquadron that have been seen in these waters, and precisely at the time that her navy emerged from its secular prostration, when she meat needed it on her own coast to sustain her rank of a nation socies Spain would sear an assessment as a presence as waters, and precisely at the time that her navy emerged from its sevular prostation, which her have an ended it on her which she had soliched; when it was urgent for her at collect it on the shores of Cubs now placed in the twofold danger of a triumphant insurrection in Santo Domingo and the abolition of slavery in North America, two terrible and intrusive infections which she can ward off only with a triple santary cordon of iron-clad ships? Do you believe that Spain would send, as she did not delay in sending, new reinforcemphate in support of that respect, that her ships may rot in listiceaness in our harbors, making herself forgetful of that traditional history already converted into a provert among our people. Am and the ships may rot in listiceaness in our harbors, making herself forgetful of that traditional history already converted into a provert among our people. Am and the ships may rot in listiceaness in our harbors, and the ships may rot in listiceaness in our harbors, and the ships may rot in listiceaness in our harbors, and the ships may rot in listiceaness in our harbors, and the ships may rot in listiceaness in our harbors, and the ships may rot in listiceaness in our harbors, and the ships may rot in listiceaness in our harbors, and the ships may rot in listiceaness in our harbors, and the ships may rot in listiceaness in our harbors, and the ships may rot in listiceaness in our harbors, and the ships may rot in listiceaness in our harbors, and the ships may rot in listiceaness of the ward of independence, and exact ing for this course, and the ships may rot in listiceaness in our harbors, and the ships may rot in listiceaness of the ward in the course of the pennon of her Admiral's ship, and treacherously sealed for the pennon of her Admiral's ship, and treacherously sealed for the pennon of her Admiral's ship, and treacherously sealed for the pennon of her Admiral's ship, and treacherously sealed for the pennon of her admiral's ship, and

OBITUARY.

Douth of the Oldest Man in the United

JAMES McCornick, who was without doubt the nan in the United States, died in Newburg, N. Y., or the 11th inst., at the good old age of one hundred fourteen years, three months and five days. He was as remarkable for health and strength as for longevity, and his life was an excellent temperance argument. He was born August 6, 1751, in the county of Cavan, He was born August 6, 1751, in the county of Cavas, Ireland. His age was accurately fixed by the fact that in the Irish Rebellion of 1798, when ages became as important there as they were here during the recent draft, he was then forty-seven years old. In his youth he was not remarkable for anything except health and

portant there as they were here during the recent draft, he was then forty-seven years old. In his youth he was not remarkable for anything except health and strength. He was a very early riser, often going to his work before daybreak. He would work all day, and coming home at night very tired, naturally sought his bed early. When a young man he lifted, on one occasion, a stone weighing seven hundred pounds. He was also quite a pedestrian in his younger days. On one occasion he walked to Dublin from a piace fity-two miles from it, and the next day he walked back to the place in less than thirteen hours. "If there was a fair," asid he once, "within eighty miles, I wont to it; for you know walking was a way we had of sailing in those days." He was not mistried until he was forty-five years old. He was the father of fourteen children, five of whom died in Ireiand, and the other nine came over to this country. He was among the last to come over, and arrived in this country in the latter part of 1845, and, with the exception of three years spont out West, he has always lived at New Windsor.

Some of his habite were very curious. It was the custom in his days, as well as in ours, when farmers worked in the field to take a pail of wator or some other beverage along with them to quench thirst; but he once stated that no matter how hard he worked he never experienced thirst as others did. He drank very little water or any fluid, and at his meals was accustomed to season food so highly with sait that no one but himself could eat it; and after his meal or during it he seldom feit the want of drink of any kind. "At one time," said he, "I was a distiller without license, and although I handled Higor hice dush-water I never indulged to please myself or to please my friends." His food durifig his life was coarse but healthy. He never used tee or coffee until a year before his death, and milk he particularly distliked, believing it to be very unhealthy. Potators, corned beef and cabbage formed the principal part of his daily d

paigns and the War of 1812. There lately died in New Orleans an old officer who was a schoolmate of Jerome Bonaparte and Engen-Beaubarnais, an aid to Napoleon the First, and a majo and paymaster in the United States. His name was and paymaster in the United States. His name was John B. Coopen. He was born in Hampton, Virginia, and must have been at the time of his death at least ninety years of age. When fifteen years of age he attracted the attention of Count Kilmaine, by whom he was adopted and taken to Paris. He was there placed at the school at which were the son of Josephine and brother of the Little Corporal. In after years he became an aid to Napoleon, and was a great favorite with the Empress. In 1812 he returned to this country, and was appointed, December 24, 1813, a district paymaster. When the army was disbanded in 1815 he was mustered out.

Brigadier General Wans, of Mississippi, lately an officer of the rebet army, was killed at Columbus, Miss., on the difficulty which occurred in the streets of Columbus, and in which shots were exchanged between him and a soldier. The soldier was wounded, and the General received two balls and a cut from a bowie knife, when he surrendered to his assallants. He was taken to the hospital, and while going on a cot, with a guard around him, the assailants again attacked him and bayonetted him to death. Legislature. His death was the result of an unfortuna

Lewis R. Marsh, formerly Surrogate of Richmondounty, Staten Island, died at the advanced age of eighty five years on Friday last, at his residence in Newark Mr. Marsh took a most important part in the last war with Great Britain, and had held different stations of honor and trust in this State and New Jersey. His re mains are to be taken to Staten Island for burial.

Judge T. J. Withers, of South Carolina Hon. T. J. Withers, of Camden, S. C., a Judge of the

Hon. T. J. Withers, of Camden, S. C., a Judge of the Supreme Court of his State, and one of the ablest jurists of the South, died at Camden on the 5th instant.

Death of the Richest Man in Ohito. Someon January, and the state of the South, died soudenly, white sitting in his chair, last week. He possessed onormous wealth, mostly in shape of real estate and mortagues on the same. He also owned large interests man the south of the same of the same

Marine Affairs.

The ship Jeremiah Thompson, Captain Blake, lately arrived from Liverpool, sailed from this port on the 23d of August last, and has made the voyage to Liverpool and back to New York in the short space of seventy-eight days. When it is considered that all the cargo had to be discharged at Liverpool and another cargo taken in at that port, it is a feat in fast sailing, quick despatch and scientific navigation rarely equaled. Many years since we published in the Herain the rapid and then unequalled passages of the packet ship independence, in the Liverpool trade, while under the command of Captain Ezra C. Nye. The ship Jeremiah Thompson, under the command of Captain Blake, has made equally rapid passages, exhibiting reience in navigation, skill in seamnaship, and enterprise unexampled. The ship Jeremiah Thompson's passages are indeed remarkable during the last sive years, averaging to Liverpool about eighteen days, and in returning about twenty-five days. This is almost steamship time, and it gives us pleasure to record such achievements in the mercantile marine.

The whatever appropriate man and refer a supply and the man a supply and the supp

ect of a painting, now nearly completed, by Weir.
Leutze is engaged on a full length portrait of Ge-leatington, in the act of closing, as Worshipful Man

tuck, from the Derby gallery, to remain during the winter; "The Coming Storm," by Inness; a "South American Scene," by Heade; a large marine piece by Bradford;
"Wetterhorn and Willhorn," by Jansen; "Startled Deer,"
a large picture by Beored; "The Wolf! The Wolf!" by
Morris; "In the Adirondacs," one of J. M. Hart's efforts; Bierstadt's "Yo Somite;" a number of fruit pieces
by Geo. H. Hall, and about a score of other pieces.

The fashionable and very cultivated assembly was
treated to some fine music, and dispersed highly pleased
with the occasion and about its refining result.

The Art Gallery of Chicago will be kept constantly
open to the public. It is thought that additions will be
made to its collection every day.

Lord Hertford's salle is a grand novelty in the Art En'
hibition in Paris. Around its walls are hung Gobs-

Lord Heriford's selle is a grand novelty in the Art Exhibition in Paris. Around its walls are hung Gobolin tapestries, four of which bear the cipher of Louis XV., and are copies of the Don Quixote series which coupy one of the smaller galleries at Fontainobleau. The spirit with which the burlesque of the principal scenes of the satire are given is wonderful. "The Thin Knight Tilting at a Fat Sow" is inimitable, as is his "First Presentation to Dulcinea." The treasures of this salle consist in exquisite specimens of Sevres pute tendre; the rare clocks, of which there are twenty-two; as also the valuable buhl and marquetteric cabinets and excomment collected by the Marquis during his iong residence in France. Here also is an Antoinette, consisting of the terrestrial and celestial globes, the former of which contained ink, while through the puter is pierced in the latter sand could be shaken over her writing. The royal crown forms the central ornament, between the globes, and camoo likenesses of the King and herself adorn the stand. An object of great value, in an artistic point of and cameo likenesses of the King and herself adorn the stand. An object of great value, in an artistic point of view, exhibited by Lord Heriford, is a bust of the cele-brated actress. Addisoned by Corn.

New cases, marked with the name of Baron child and M. Spitzer have been added to the A child and M. Spitzer have been added to the Art Exhibi-tion collection in Paris. In one of Baron Rothschild's is an enamel figure of Atlas bearing a crystal globe on his shoulders, of rare workmanship. In M. Jubenal's case is a most curious collection of Aposile spoons ta ancient silver.

Magnificent and most interesting additions tober 13) been made to the collection of the Art Indus-trial Exhibition in Paris. The safe containing the Emperor's collection of armor comprises thirty seven com-plete suits, dating from 1440 to the latest period when this mode of defence was worn—the beginning of the seventeenth century. Six of these suits are those of children, and were worn by pages. Most of the collec-tion was purchased by the Emperor from Prince Soltikoff, but some acquisitions of importance have been made lately, of which the most valuable is a complete panoply, including not only the armor worn by a knight, but that of his horse and of his equerry. The richnam of its decoration and the feur de ks on the helmet lead to of its decoration and the feur de hs on the heimet tout the supposition that it belonged to Louis XIII. Among the fragments of armor one of the most beautiful is a headpiece damascened with gold, and bearing the shield of Fordinand II., brother of Charles VI., and successor to his German throne. All the known forms of German and Italian casques are illustrated by seventy-five speci-mens, one of which is a morion of boiled leather, bearing the death of Bayard stamped and designed on one side

The Société des Amis de Arts of the department of Seins et Oise, France, has opened at Versailles its four exhibition of painting, sculpture and engraving number of works exhibited is two hundred and

number of works exhibited is two hundred and nity. The pictures are from the pencils of MM. Anastasi, Barya, Battaille, Eugène Bellangé, Corot, Conturier, Gavard, Lanoue, Oudry, Ouvrié, Yvon, Lepoitevin and Ziom.

A project is on foot for erecting by subscription as equestrian statue in Brittany of General de Lamoricière. No statue can be raised in France without permission of the government, and the rule in that country is not to the government, and the rule in that country is not to the country is not to the country is not to the country in the country is not to the country in the country is not to the country is not to the country is not to the country in the country in the country is not to the country in the country in the country is not to the country in the country in the country is not to the country in the country in the country is not to the country in the country in the country is not to the country in the country in the country is not to the country in the country in the country in the country is not to the country in the country in the country in the country is not to the country in the co

M. Biart, of Paris, who has spent fifteen years study-ing the most interesting productions of the terra calieral of Mexico, of which he has brought home an unrivalled collection of specimens, including not only insects, birds, and animals, but rare old Axico pottery, such as organize a great museum in that city.

DEATH OF AN ARTIST. -Senor Victor Manzano, a Sp ainter of some celebrity, died of cholera in Madrid Oc toher 12.

A public art gallery—the first of the kind in the city— was opened at Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, Ill., on the 6th inst. The assemblage was very brilliant, consisting of artists, their patrons and members of the fashionable circle at large. A good number of fine paintings by American artists were exhibited. Among those more immediately connected with Chicage, Drury contribute a piece "On the Beach at Newport;" Ford a large lane scape, "View on the Tributaries of the Juniala," and two sketches: Reade a landscape, Forbes two dog easel, the scene "Bride of Lammermoor," chap. xx., in which the raven, shot by her brother, falls at Lucy's feel Healy his "War (General Shorman)" and "Peace (Father Baker)"; Antrobus his full length "General Logan," his

Baker)"; Antrobus his full length "General Logan," his "Governor Oglesby," and a character piece founded on Longfellow's poem, "The Rainy Day;" Highwood a portrait of a lady. Besides those were "The Wishing Cap," by Gookins, and several fruit pieces, by Mr. Reede, son of the artist, young men residing in Chicago.

The statue which has been erected by the people of Cheshire, England, in honor of the name and services of the late Field Marshal Lord Combermere, was inaugurated on the 25th of October, with all the pomp and ceremony due to the recollection of so distinguished a soldier, known all over the world as "the Cheshire here." The memorial consists of an equestrian statue, by Baron Marochetti, which stands upon a fine pedestal of gray granite, opposite the principal entrance to Chester Castle. The late Field Marshal is represented on a fine charger, and fully uniformed. The statue stands upon a pedestal of graint twelve feet high, and the statue itself measures twelve feet from the summit of the pedestal to the crown of the rider's head. The inscription, which has been piaced temporarily on the front of the pedestal, is as

Erected in honor of STAPLETON COTTON, Field Marshal.

terbury, England, the life and death of Thomas & Beckel.

Geroma, the French painter, has been off to Madrid to look at a buil fight with a view of transferring the scenario to canvas. He is now in Faris busily engaged upon "A Mameluke Execution," which he intends to exhibit at the exhibition in 1667, in that city.

Mr. D. C. Johnson, an American artist of considerable merit, died in Dorchester, Mass., November 9. He was distinguished for his astirical and comic etchian and drawings. Mr. Johnson was sixty given years of assistance.